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Assuming the necessity of this surrender of sovereign powers, and with no more than a formal attempt to discuss the political problems involved in it, Professor Minor undertakes to work out the agreements upon which the respective powers of the league and its component members would be based. These agreements are cast in the form of a tentative constitution for the "United Nations," the arrangement of which follows closely that of the Constitution of the United States, and the two are placed side by side for comparison in the Appendix.

It will not satisfy to reply to Professor Minor that his entire scheme is based upon an assumption of surrender of national sovereignty which is so far from being accepted by the nations as to make the entire discussion academic. The truth is that no league of nations is adequate to maintain peace unless certain problems of substantive law, such as the regulation of commerce between the nations, are squarely faced. The author meets the issue by demanding political federation. The demand is, it would appear, too idealistic at present, but the elaborate form in which it is here presented and the close parallel it offers to the American federation of 1789 will furnish many valuable points of comparison with the draft constitution of the league of nations now before the public, which, with its looser machinery and evasion of the chief sources of international dispute, represents the closest union considered practicable by the nations under present conditions.

C. G. FENWICK.

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Nationality and Government, with other War-time Essays. By ALFRED E. ZIMMERN. (New York: Robert M. McBride and Company. 1918. Pp. xxiv, 364.)

This volume is a collection of fourteen lectures and papers, written with one exception during the course of the war. Chapters I to IV deal with questions of nationality, attacking the doctrine that the national state is the proper unit of political organization; and drawing a distinction between nationality, as a subjective, spiritual, condition of mind, and political organization as an objective, practical, condition in law. The author believes that nationality is not necessarily a political question, that emphasis on nationality as the basis of state formation leads to oppression of minority groups and destroys freedom. He views nationality as essentially a problem of education, valuable as a means of preserving individual self-respect against a materialistic cosmopolitanism.

The author is skeptical concerning world organization, believing in the improvement of existing constitutional systems, and in coöperation among states rather than in schemes of interstate government. In the preface, however, he points out that the entrance of the United States into the war and the revolution in autocratic Russia have removed the chief obstacles to constructive proposals for political world unity.

Chapters v and vi discuss education and its effect on social and national public opinion. Chapters vii and viii are brief but brilliant surveys of the evolution of government and of industry. Chapters ix to xii deal with various aspects of reconstruction in industry and favor the policy of joint control as adopted recently in the report of the Whitely committee. The final chapters point out the undesirable extremes of Prussianism, desiring world control under autocratic force, and of Bolshevism, creating revolutionary doctrines growing out of oppression and fanaticism. In contrast the author suggests the liberal ideal of a commonwealth, based on intelligent and coöperative organization. In spite of a considerable amount of repetition, the volume is an aid to clear thinking on the confused problems of nationality, world organization, social education and industrial control.

RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL.

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Ireland: A Study in Nationalism. By FRANCIS HACKETT.
(New York: B. W. Huebsch. 1918.)

This volume is one of the best studies made about Ireland for some time, though scarcely worthy to rank with Paul-Dubois's *L'Irlande Contemporaine*, as one critic has declared. It is written with great charm, and is one of the most interesting contributions upon an important contemporary question; though the vigor and clearness of the composition accompany a journalistic style which at times degenerates into bad taste and careless expression.

The book contains perhaps the best account of present Irish conditions and some aspects of the Irish question now existing. It is not so much a critical and historical treatment of Irish matters as a vivid and even passionate discussion of Irish social and economic conditions, and herein are the chief value and interest of the work. Nowhere is there better description of Irish religious affairs, the influence of the priests, and the defects of Irish education; while the author's opinions